THE LIFE & DEATH OF *HENRIETTA MARIA*

De Bourbon,

Queen to that Blessed King & Martyr,

CHARLES I.

Mother to His Late

Glorious Majesty of Happy Memory,

K. *CHARLES* II.

And to Our

Present Most Gracious Soveraign

JAMES II.

KING of *England, Scotland, France,* and *Ireland, &c.*

London, Printed for *Dorman Newman* at the *Kings Armes* in the *Poultrey,* 168[illegible].

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London, Printed for Dorman Newman at the Kings Arms in the Poultry, 1685.

The most High, and Mighty

MONARCH,

The

Grand Exemplar of Magnanimity, Majesty, and Mercy,

Charles II:

KING

Of *England*, *Scotland*, *France*, and *Ireland*;

With all their Appenages, as well by Sea as Land, &c.

This Historical Narration of his Dear and Matchless

MOTHER

Is

Most humbly Dedicated and Devoted.

John Pattisone his Book
Anno: 1719

To the Candid, and Religious Reader.

YOu have here in a rough draught presented to you, a brief Narration of the Life of a most excellent Princess, the Lady *Henrietta Maria de Bourbon*, late Queen, and Queen Mother of *England*, a Princess of so much Piety, Vertue, Humility, and Conjugal affection towards her Husband, and our King, *Charles* the First of Glorious Memory, that as malice cannot stain her reputation, so on the other side, it is beyond the reach of Art to flatter her, many have been the infamous Libels wherewith rebellious and self-ended people have endeavoured to belie her, but those scandals wherewith in the late Wars we

did abound, were invented meerly for the better carrying on of the work of Rebellion. Neither did those Authors spare our then Gracious Sovereign, a Prince of whom we were not worthy: Nor his present Majesty, or any that they thought did retain any Principles of Loyalty or Religion: wherefore laying aside all malice, envy, guile, hypocrisies, clamour, and evil-speaking, see her in her right Effigies, as she is deciphered by his late most excellent Majesty, and by other persons of Honour, good Credit and Authority.

Farewel.

ON

Her Majesties

EFFIGIES.

As in some Mirrour there you clearly see
The face of Mildness mixt with Majesty,
The Beauty of whose vertues may incite
The World to Imitation, *and* Delight:
You Noble Ladies who her Vertues knew
Come mourn with me, she was your Mirrour *too.*
Her let us imitate, and blame her Fate
For not allowing Life a longer date:
She knew not that which Compliment we call,
Could flatter none, but Her self least of all.
So true, so faithful, and so just a Shee,
Nothing can live beyond her Memory.

What shall we say, since silent now is Shē,
Who when she spake all things would silent be:
Great, Glorious Princess, may your Vertues shew,
As bright in Sto y, as they did in you.
Who to express, as thou wert free from ill,
Must be by Ink dropt from an Angels Quill:
And I my self a Catholick will be,
So far at least, Dear Saint, to pray to thee.

Licensed according to
Order.

THE LIFE and DEATH OF That matchless mirrour of Magnanimity and Heroique Vertues, HENRIETTA MARIA De Bourbon, Daughter of *Henry* the Great, King of *France*; Queen to that Blessed King and Martyr *CHARLES* the First, and Mother to our most Mignificent Monarch *CHARLES* the Second, King of *England*, *Scotland*, *France*, and *Ireland*.

HER Majesty *Henrietta Maria de Bourbon*, Daughter of King *Henry* the fourth of *France*

and Q. *Maria de Medices* of *Florence*, youngest Sister of King *Lewis* the 13th. of *France*, and Aunt to K. *Lewis* the 14th. Wife to King *Charles* the I. of *England*, and Mother to King *Charles* the Second; Sister-in-law to *Philip* the Fourth of *Spain*, who married one of her Sisters, and to *Amadee Victorio* the tenth Duke of *Savoy*, who married the other; Grandmother to the Prince of *Aurange*, was born on the 25 of *November* in the year of our Lord 1609. and lived to be Daughter, Sister, Wife, Aunt, and Mother to several great and famous Princes.

Her descent, Alliance and Birth, 1609.

The 13th of *May* 1610. She and the rest of her Brothers and Sisters were present at the solemn Coronation of her Mother at St. *Dennis*, and the next day with her Brother the Duke of *Anjou*, in whom King *Henry* the Fourth took great delight, was brought to his Ma-

Some remarks of her infancy and youth, 1610.

Majesty (who was very melancholy in the morning, upon some presages and tokens of his death, that day, which happened in the afternoon) to divert his thoughts.

On the 25 of *June* following, she was carried with her Brother to perform the Ceremony of casting Holy-water on the Corps of her dead Father, who was buried the 28 following. On the 17 of *October* the same year, she was carried to the Coronation of her Brother in the Abbey of St. *Denis* by the Princess of *Conde*, and his receiving of the Order of the Holy Ghost, the next day after which Ceremonies she and others of the Children were removed from *Paris* by reason of the factions and disturbances there between Monsr. *de Belgard*, and Marquess *de Ancre*, the Prince of *Conde*, and the Earl of *Soissons*, and

the said Earl, and the Duke of *Guise*.

1611. The 17 of *November* 1611, the Court was by the Queen Regent invited to see the Infants of *France*, of whom one much lamented, viz. the Duke of *Orleans* then died, at the age of four years and six months, which bred a great suspition of Monsieur *Le Maistre*, first Physitian to the said Infants.

1612. On the fourth of *March* 1612, her Majesty was carried to the solemn Nuptials of her Sister *Elizabeth* of *Bourbon* with the King of *Spain*, kept at the Palace Royal, and the 22 of *August* following to the Marriage of her Brother King *Lewis* the 13th with the Infanta of *Spain*; and on the 21 of

1615. *November* 1615 to meet her Sister-in-law at *Bourdeux*; accompanying her Mother at her solemn entry into *Paris* upon the Edict of Peace.

Peace, between her and the Princes of the Blood, *May* 11, 1616. and thence attended her again to *Blois*, after the death of her Favourite the Marshal *de Ancre*; about which time there was a rumour, as if the Lord *Hays* afterward Earl of *Carlisle*'s Embassy of Congratulation for the King's her Brothers Marriage with the Daughter of *Spain*, made some overtures of Alliance between her and the Prince of *England*. 1616.

Feb. 10, 1619. Her Majesty appeared at the Marriage of her Sister *Christitene* with the Prince of *Savoy*, to whom King *Henry* IV. designed her, as was then observed, the first day she was born, *viz. Feb.* 10. 1606. after this Marriage, her Majesty durst not follow her Mother to the discloasure of her Brother, lest she might hinder her own; until *June* 21. 1620. when the Queen-Mother 1619.

and

The several pretences made to her by several Suitors.

and her Son were reconciled; about which time Count *Soissons* (second Prince of the Blood, after eminent service done before *Rochel*) pretended to Madam, whose respects for her were not thought fit to be discouraged till a seasonable condition offered it self, and that was this, in 1623 King *Charles* the First when Prince adventured into *Spain*, and passed by the Court of *France*, where *incognito* he was present at a Ball (wherein Madam danced, as she could do rarely well) to his great satisfaction; insomuch that he took in by the eye, that love which he preserved inviolable for her to his death; and she likewise entertained a love for him by the ear: for when she was told that he passed through *Paris*, it was then discoursed that she should say, *Would, if the Prince of Wales were into Spain for a wife, he might have had*

1623.

The first occasion of the King and Queens mutual affection.

one nearer hand, and saved himself a great part of the labour: which news coming to the aforesaid Counts ears, disordered him much, till the Cardinal *Rochfulcout*, one of the then Cabinet Councel of *France*, dealt freely with his Mother, telling her, that if she or her Son thought the King would give him his Sister in Marriage, they would (as he conceived) be much mistaken; the King being minded to bestow his Sister the best way for her Honour, and the Crowns advantage, professing though he honoured the Count, it was his advice to his Majesty so to do.

Upon the breach of the Match with *Spain*, the Lord *Kensington*, afterwards Earl of *Holland*, joynt Embassador with the Earl of *Carlisle* no sooner moved the Alliance with *France*, but the Queen Mother declared, that she had enter-

tertained a great while inclinations for the Marriage of her Daughter, whom she loved intirely, with the Prince; and indeed the whole Court was very fond of it, but the aforesaid Count observing the magnificent entertainment of the Lords *Carlisle* and *Kensington*, stormed, and received the Lord *Kensingtons* salute scornfully, by turning aside his head, and professed whom he was put in mind of his incivility to the Embassador of so great a Prince by his friend *Grandemont*, that his Negotiation went so near his heart, that were it not in the behalf of so great a Prince, he would cut his throat: Nay, said he farther, were any Prince of *Savoy*, *Mantua*, or *Germany* here in person, to sollicite for themselves in like nature, *I would hazard my life in the cause*.

The resentment of the Count of Soissons.

The Earl of Hollands *Character of the Lady* Henrietta Maria *de* Bourbon.

The character of the Queen.

Indeed he was not much to be blamed for his passion, since her Majesty was reckoned then the loveliest Creature in *France*, and the sweetest thing in Nature, as the Lord *Kensington* expresseth her in his Letter to the Prince, *Febr.* 26. 1624. for whom she declared as high a value privately as her mother had done publikely; procuring a view of his Highness Picture, by the Lady (once her Servant) where the Lords Embassadors lay, and perusing it a whole hour together in her Closet; and having received a Letter from King *James*, and another from the Prince; after she had asked her Mothers leave, she put the first in her Cabinet, and the second (not

The reception of Kings and Princes Letters, 1624.

wish-

without ſome tears of joy) in her boſom ; as King *James* obſerved to his great ſatisfaction, ſaying, that ſhe intimated thereby, that ſhe would truſt him, and love his Son, adding farther that he would denounce war againſt her, for not reading his Letters without her Mothers conſent, but he would thank her, for lodging her Sons Letters ſo well : Nor did his Highneſs the Prince take leſs content in her Picture that was ſent him, and the account that was given him, of her ſmart diſcourſe, gallant carriage, ſweet nature, and extraordinary accompliſhments, there being nothing in her ſhort of her years but her ſtature; of which the wooing Embaſſador ſaid, that her Siſter the Princeſs of *Piedmont* (who is now grown a tall and goodly Lady) was not taller than ſhe at her age.

All things concurred ſo to this

Alli-

Alliance, that *May* 11. *S. N.* 1625. the Marriage was celebrated at the Church of *Nostredame* in *Paris*, the Duke of *Chevereux* his Kinsman, of the house of *Guise* being the Princes Proxy, and her Majesty setting forward from *Paris June* 2, attended by the whole French Court, and the Duke of *Buckingham* with others of the greatest Quality, Lords, and Ladies from the English Court (after 14 dayes stay at *Amiens*, because of her Mothers indisposition, who would needs have seen her at the Sea-side, but could not) lands at *Dover* from *Bulloigne*, *Callice* being infected, *June* 23, *S. N.* after a dark and uncomfortable passage, about seven of the Clock on Sunday night, when the King her Husband received her on the top of the Stairs, she striving on her knees to kiss his hands, and he preventing her with civili-

Her marriage. 1625.

Her Voyage to England.

The King and Queens first greet-

civilities on her Lips. Being retired, she wept, and he kissed off her tears, professing he would do so, till she had done, and perswading her that she was not fallen into the hands of strangers, as she apprehended tremblingly, but into the wise disposal of God, who would have her leave her Kindred, and cleave to her Spouse, he professing to be no longer Master of himself, than whilest he was a Servant to her.

At *Canterbury*, *June* $\frac{14}{24}$ 1625, they were personally married: in is not to be forgotten that so great was the honour done to the English in *France*, that the Duke of *Buckingham's* Mother, took place of the Dutchess of *Chevereux*, and was visited by *Monsieur*; whence Sir *Toby Matthew* merrily collected, That he should not be discouraged from bearing devotion to the Blessed Virgin, when he saw

that

hat women sick of Love towards he Son, are put by a Law of Nature into pain, till they revenge hemselves of the Mother.

From *Canterbury* they rid hrough lanes of people, the whole Kingdom flocking to wait n them at their arrival, and all he Nobility and Gentry attending hem to *Gravesend*, whence in a Barge of State, waited on by many more, the whole Fleet lying in order on both sides the River to alute them, they came to *London*, anding at *Somerset-house*, *June* 16, nd appeared on their Thrones to he then Parliament, at the first opening of it, to the Kings great Honour in the eye of all Foreiners.

The Queen at London.

From *London* then visited with he Sickness, their Majesties retire o *Hampton Court*, from whence hey took a progress to several parts of the Nation, till they met he Parliament at *Oxford*, whence they

The King and Queen meet the Parliament at *Oxford*.

they returned the next year upo
the abating of the Sickness t
London, she seeing her Husband
Coronation, and in that her own
Febr. 2. 1625. nothing all thi
while appearing in her Majestie
converse, but openness and free
dom, which if some were offend
ed at, as not suiting with the Ge
nius of our Nation, others saw
nothing in it, but was agreeable t
her high Birth and State, her Dis
course being modestly witty, an
her recreations innocent.

The Queens French Servants dismissed.

July the first 1626, the King i
person attended by the Duke o
Buckingham, the Earls of *Holland*
and *Carlisle*, came to *Somerset*-
house, where the Queens Frenc
Retinue were ordered to await
and bespeaks them thus;

Gentlemen and Ladies,

The Kings Speech to them.

I *Am driven to that necessity,*
that I am personally come to
qua

quaint you that I very earnestly desire your return into France; *True it is, the deportment of some amongst you hath been very inoffensive to me, but others again have so dallied with my patience, and so highly affronted me, as I cannot, I will not longer endure it.*

Hereunto the Bishop of *Menes* answered: Their reply.

Sir, If this accrimination be levelled against me, let me, I beseech you, know my fault, while I am here to make my defence.

And Madam St. *George* said:

Sir, I make no question but the Queen will give me a fair testimonial to your Majesty.

The King replied, I name none, commanding peremptorily their speedy return into *France*, and dismissing them with their Wages and Gratuities, to the value of 22800 *lib.* and not as the French

Mem-

Mercury, and *du Cheſne* ſuggeſted *Caſhiered without their wages.*

Their faults.

Several occaſions they had given the King, but the chief that wrought his diſpleaſure were theſe: The Eccleſiaſtiques fault was the impoſing of ſeveral unhandſome penances on her Majeſty, as her going barefoot to *Tyburn*, to pray for thoſe of her own Religion that had been executed there for Treaſon: an action (as which his Majeſty ſaid) it could have no greater invective than the Relation.

The Biſhop of *Menes* likewiſe conteſted with the Earl of *Holland* for the Stewardſhip of her Majeſties Dowry, confronting the Earl's Grant from the King with another from the Queen.

And Madam St. *George* inſinuated to the Queen ſome things that ſeemed to deſign to alienate the Queens affection from the King,

who

who on some occasions had the confidence to contradict the King, and was in a fair probability of being sooner believed as well as heard. Taking it ill that the King would not suffer her to perch above all the English Ladies, and that he put her back from his Coach to which she used to intrude, when the King and Queen intended to be most private: this action the King effectually excused to the Queen, who at first was doubtful whether her Attendants were set to watch her as a prisoner, or wait on her as a Princess, but when once convinced, she proved ever after a very loving consort, shewing that former distastes proceeded not from her own inclination, but ill advice. Sir *Dudley Carleton* being sent to give an account of these Affairs to the French King, who demanded their restitution, with the severe threats

of

of a War; but was answered, th
this discharge of the Quee
French Attendants, should n
seem strange to him, who ha
lately in the same manner di
missed the Spanish Servants of h
own.

Freedom from the influence o
malitious Spirits, together wit
Letters from her Mother to per
swade her to follow her Husband
Councel (matters of Religion on
ly excepted) brought her to he
own sweet temper, reverencing
her husbands person, not his for
tune; whereof she partaked o
nothing but the joy when it was a
the highest, and sharing in all the
crosses of it when at the lowest.

Wednesday, May 13. 1629. he
Her first Son. 1629. Majesty surprized with some
fright, was delivered of a Son, be
fore her time, which the King (t
prevent others) had Christene
by Dr. *Web.* then Chaplain in or
ten

tendance; and dying an hour after, was buried by Dr. *Laud* at *Westminster*.

On the safe Birth and hasty death of which Child, one of *Christ-Church* in *Oxford* wrote these following Lines.

Quod Lucina tuos semel est frustrata labores
Nec fortunantes præbuit illa manus.
Ignoscas Regina; uno molimine ventris
Non potuit Princeps ad tria regna dari.

These her throws were no sooner over, but she endured those of another nature, being much troubled at the Pamphlets of some that reviled her as a Daughter of *Heth*, a *Canaanite*, and an Idolater; and the muttering of others, who said, they could discern no

Several scandalous Pamphlets published against the Queen.

cauſe of joy, in her being with Child, God having better provided for us, in the hopeful Progeny of the Queen of *Bohemia*.

Her ſecond Son. 1630. On the 29th of *May* 1630. ſhe was brought to bed at *St. James* of her ſecond Son, our moſt Sovereign Lord, K. *Charles* II. at whoſe Birth there ſhined a Star at Noon-day, when the King was riding to *St. Pauls*, to give thanks for the Queens ſafe delivery, whereupon theſe Verſes were preſented.

Rex ubi paulinas acceſſit gratus ad aras
Immicuit medio lucida ſtella polo,
Dic divina mihi tractans enigmata cæli
Hæc oriens nobis quid ſibi Stella velit?
Magnus in occiduo Princeps modo naſcitur orbe
Moxque ſub eclipſi regna Orientis erunt.

Rex

Rendred into English, thus:

When to *Pauls* Crosse the grateful
King drew neer,
A shining Star did in the Heavens
appear:
Thou that consulteſt with Divine
Myſteries,
Tell me what this bright Comet
ſignifies,
Now is there born a valiant Prince
i'th Weſt,
That ſhall eclipſe the Kingdoms of
the Eaſt.

Our preſent Sovereign King *Charles* was Chriſtened at St. *James's* by Biſhop *Laud*, *June* 27. the King of *France*, and the Prince Elector Palatine (repreſented by the Duke of *Lenox*, and Marquiſs *Hamilton*) being Godfathers, and the Queen-Mother of *France* (repreſented by the Dutcheſs of *Richmond*)

King Charles the ſecond Chriſtened.

mond) Godmother, his Governess was *Mary* Countess of *Dorset* wife to *Earl* of *Dorset*.

The Queens first Daughter, born. 1631

The fourth of *November* 1631 was born her Eldest Daughter *Mary*, late Princess of *Aurange* (Mother to the present Prince of *Aurange*) who died of the small Pox, *December* 24. 1660. about which time a good correspondence was setled between the Queen and Dr. *Laud*, afterwards Archbishop of *Canterbury*, who had promise of free access to her Majesty upon all occasions, and her best assistance in all his affairs.

Her third Son. 1633.

The thirteenth of *October*, 1633. after the Kings safe arrival from his Coronation in *Scotland* (whether she would not go, that Nation being infected with perfidious men, that pretended an honest animosity, and specious plain dealing) she was then delivered of her third Son *James* Duke of *York*

who was Christened *October* 23. James Duke of York Christened.

The twenty eighth of *January*, 1635. was born her Daughter *Elizabeth*, who survived her father, but lived not to see the restauration of her Brother, dying of grief in *Carisbrook* Castle, (where her Father was imprisoned) *October* 1649. and was buried in the Church of *Newport*, upon the birth of this Princess; besides the Congratulation of both the Universities which were usual at all these Royal Births, the United States of the Low-Countries carefs Her Majesty with the Ceremony of an Embassie, and presents of a Massie piece of Amber-greace, two fair, and almost transparent China Basons; an exquisite Clock of curious Art, and four admirable pieces, being the Originals of *Titian*, and *Titian*, those excellent performers in the Art of Paintings. Her second Daughter. 1635.

Her third Daughter. 1637.

March 17. 1637. Her Daughter *Anne* came into the world, and died in her youth.

Her fourth Daughter. 1639.

April 1639. her Daughter *Katherine*, died as soon she was born.

This was the service she did her King and his Government, to bring him each year a prop of Empire; and his people a security of Succession, until his Majesties occasions calling for money, she engaged in his service another way, directing her Letters dated *April* 17. 1639. (by the hands of Sir *Kenelm Digby*, and Mr. *Walter Montague*) to all the Catholikes of *England* and *Wales*, for a free Contribution towards his Majesties expedition into the North, (which she calls her first recommendation) upon which was advanced forty thousand pounds; therefore her Majesty dealt a little roundly with Bishop *Laud*, for complaining of Sir *Toby Mathew*,

She assisteth the King with Catholike contributions. 1639.

Mr.

Mr. W. M. and other Catholikes, and moving the Councel-Table for a restraint upon men of that Profession, even in Embassadors houses, it being at that time, wherein they were so ready to serve the publike here at home; & wherein she had so many assurances of good offices from the Pope, by his Nuncioe's *Panzani* and *Rosetti* about whom and other Catholikes who had received some favours of late, there grew some mis-understanding between her and the people, some of whom formerly had used, she thought unkind expressions of her, as the Author of *Histrio-Mastix*, who knowing she took delight in Dancing, Masks, and Balls, declared all women that danced in Masks, strumpets, or to that purpose. Yea, when it was known that her Majesty danced in a Ball, that very week it came out; not to mention odd expressions in several popular Sermons. In

Her fourth Son. 1640.

In those busie times *July* 8th. 1640. she was brought to bed of her fourth Son, *Henry* of *Oatlands*, Duke of *Gloceſter*, who was sometimes designed chief Governour of these Nations, after his father's death; but after that permitted to go beyond Sea with promise of a pension, which (because he went to his Mother) was not paid: he was a very hopeful Prince, and died of the small Pox *September* 13th. 1660.

Queen-Mother of France in England.

About this time her Mother being banished *France*, and escaping out of the French Army, in which she was carried about Prisoner, first into *Flanders*, and then to the Prince of *Aurange*, was invited out of pity by her Son and Daughter into *England*, where she continued about two years, and in *August* 1641. was attended by the Earl of *Arundel* into *Holland*, and thence through *Zealand* into *Colen*

in *Germany*, where she died; not without sad thoughts, considering that Cardinal *Richlieu* whom she had raised from a low estate, to be the instrument of her Government, became in his height the cause of her ruine.

Jan. 28. 1640. Sir *K. Digby*, & Mr. *Montague* being brought upon their knees before the House of Commonss, for managing the aforesaid Collection, or rather free-gift, as they alleadged, among the Catholikes, and some words being given out, as if her Majesty had been an incendiary between the King and his people, she thought fit; *Feb.* 5. 1641. to write to the House of Commons by Mr. Comptroller, to this purpose.

Her Majesties Message to the Commons concerning the Catholike contributions.

That her Majesty hath been ready to use her best endeavours for the removing of all misunderstanding between the King & Subject.

That at the request of the Lords,

who petitioned the King for a Parliament; her Majesty at that time wrote effectually to the King, and sent a Gentleman expressly to perswade the King, to the holding of a Parliament.

That she hath since been most willing to do all good offices between the King and his people, which is not unknown to divers of the Lords, and shall ever continue so to do, as judging it the only way to happiness, for the King, herself, and Kingdom.

That her desire is, that all things be justly setled between the King, and his people, and that all cause of misunderstanding may be removed.

That her Majesty taking notice, that having one sent to her from the Pope is distasteful to the Kingdom, for their better satisfaction, within convenient time she promiseth to remove him out of the Kingdom.

That

That understanding likewise that exceptions have been taken at the great resort to her Chappel at *Denmark-house*, she will be careful not to exceed that which is convenient and necessary for the exercise of her Religion.

She taketh farther notice, that the Parliament is not satisfied with the manner of raising money for the King in his Journey to the North, in the year 1639. at her intreaty from the Catholikes; to which act she was moved meerly by the dear affection she had for his Majesty, and the example of others of his Subjects, if any thing were illegal, her ignorance in the Law, was her best plea, but promiseth to be so cautious hereafter, as not to do any thing hereafter, but what may comply with the established Laws of the Kingdom.

Her Majesty being desirous to employ her own power to unite

the

the King and people, desireth the Parliament to look forward, and to pass by such mistakes and errors of her Servants as might be formerly; and this their respect she promiseth shall be repaid with all the good offices she can do to the House, which shall be found real effects as often as there shall be occasion.

The effect of this prudent Message was the present mitigation of the Parliaments severity against her Collectors, and her other (then obnoxious) Officers, but notwithstanding a strange report went about afterwards of their intentions to draw up Articles of High Treason against her, which the House disowned as a scandal.

Her Majesty answering,

Her Majesties reply to the Parliament when they

That there was a general report thereof, but she never saw any Article

Articles in writing, and having no certain Author, she gave but little credit thereunto; nor could she believe that they would lay any aspersions upon her, who had ever been very unapt to misconster the actions of any one person; and much more the proceedings of Parliament; and should at all times with a happy union and understanding between the King and his people.

excused themselves from having any design to impeach her.

Yet the report being generally believed, and she her self perswaded that it was resolved about that time either to threaten or force her away, because of the influence, she was thought to have upon the King, and for some other reasons which her self best knew, she got leave of his Majesty to accompany her Daughter the Princess of *Orange* into *Holland*, which the King acquainted the Parliament with, in words to this effect:

Her Majesty goes into Holland.

That

That he was preſſed by the States Embaſſadors to ſend the Princeſs *Maria* into *Holland*, to her late eſpouſed Husband, and that the Queen deſiring it, he had given her leave to go with her, he himſelf accompanying them as far as *Dover*.

But be it remembred here (for pity it is ſo good an act ſhould be forgot) that her Majeſty was preſent at moſt of the Lord of *Straffords* trial, (at which it was a goodly ſight to ſee all the Court Ladies like ſo many *Sempronia's*, taking notes at the trial all day, and diſcourſing it at night) and that it was diſcourſed, that ſhe took off the greateſt ſticklers againſt him, and particularly the Lord *Digby*, who was of the cloſe Committee (three in number) to prepare the evidence againſt the Earl, and yet made afterwards an elegant, though much diſpleaſing ſpeech

She endeavours to ſave the Earl of Straford.

for

for him; a change which his, and the Earls adversaries called, a relenting upon the warm, and benign beams of Majesty reflecting on him.

Nor is it to be forgotten that her Majesty was with the King entertained at *London*, so magnificently, that it was suspected the City was fixt to their Majesties interest, till in their own defence, few days after they declared that they were not so dazled with the presence of Majesty, but that they would live and die with the Parliament. The King & Queen entertained at London.

Her Majesty having left *England*, and being now arrived at *Holland*, and hearing that the breach between the King and Parliament grew still wider, and considering the disadvantage on his Majesties side for want of money, men and Ammunition, since his departure from *London*, which is the

The Qu. [illegible] the King with supplies from Holland. 1642.

the ſtore-houſe for all of them, engages all her credit, & her Jewels of *England*, which ſhe had carried with her, for Arms, men, eſpecially Officers, and Ammunition in the *Netherlands* and in *France*, embarking with them from *Holland*, *Feb.* 16. 1642. and after ſome foul and croſs weather, anchoring at *Burlington-Bay* the 19, landed at the Key the 22, the danger whereof, take in theſe her own words.

The Qu. dangerous return to England.

The next night after we came to *Burlington*, four of the Parliaments ſhips arrived, without being perceived by us, and about five of the clock in the morning, began to ply us ſo faſt with their Ordnance, that they made us all riſe out of our beds, and leave the Village; one of the ſhips did me the favour to flank upon the houſe where I lay, and before I was out of my bed, the Cannon-Bullets whiſtled ſo loud about me, that all

the

the company preſſed me earneſtly to go out of the houſe, their Cannon having totally beaten down all the neighbour houſes, and two Cannon Bullets falling from the top to the bottom of the houſe where I was; ſo that (cloathed as well as in haſt I could be) I went on foot ſome little diſtance out of the Town, (under the ſhelter of a ditch, like that of *Newmarket*) whither before I could get, the Cannon Bullets fell thick about us, and a Serpent was killed within ſeventy paces of me, we in the end gained the ditch, and ſtayed there two hours, whileſt their Cannon play'd all the while upon us; the the Bullets flew for the moſt part over our heads, ſome few only grazing on the Ditch, covered us with earth, *&c.* till the ebbing of the tide, and the threats of the *Holland* Admiral put an end to that danger.

After

The Qu. at the head of an Army at York.

After which her Majesty being conveyed by the Earl of *Montrose* and the Lord *Ogilby* with two Troops of Horse to *York* raised a considerable Army, which she commanded in person, brought over Sir *Hugh Cholmeley*, the *Hothams*, and several other persons of Quality, and divers Garrisons; left three thousand foot, and Arms for two thousand Horse under Sir *Charles Cavendish* the Earl of *Newcastle's* Brother, to fix and secure *Lincolnshire*, and *Nottinghamshire*; marching her self in the head of three thousand foot, thirty Companies of Horse; and Dragoons, six pieces of Cannon, two Mortar-pieces, and one hundred and fifty Wagons of money, from *Newark*, by *Weston*, and so to *Ashby*, to meet his Majesty at *Edgehil*, Mr. *Jermine*, since Earl of St. *Albans* being Captain of her Guards, Sir *Alexander Lesley* ordering the

In-

Infantry, Sir *John Gerard* commanding the Horse, and Captain *Leg* the Artillery; her Majesty marching in the head as General.

Having now met the King her Husband, she is by him conveyed to *Oxford*, where she stayed till 1644. when being big with Child, upon some presumptions that *Oxford* would be besieged, she retired to *Exeter*, where she was brought to bed, *June* 16. 1644. of her Daughter *Henrietta*, whom she trusted to the care and government of the Lady *Dalkieth*, Sir *Edward Villiers* his Daughter, and the Lord *Dalkieth*, the Lord *Mortons* eldest Sons wife, her Majesty passing to *France* from *Pendennis*, *July* 15. 1644. when her moneth was hardly yet expired.

The King & Queen at Oxford. 1644.

The Lady Henrietta born at Exeter.

Her Majesty at France.

While the Queen was here in *England*, she gave a shrewd advice, that his Majesty should go

Her advice to the King.

to

to *London*, directly after his Victory in the West, rather than lose time about *Glocester*, which she said would have fallen in of its self: and a great piece of service she intended, when she would have renewed the Treaty at *Uxbridge*, offering her mediation to salve the credit both of the King and Parliament: Besides that, it is observable, that when her Majesty arrived at *Oxford*, Prince *Harcourt* an Embassador of Mediation (it was said by her appointment) arrived from *France* at *London*.

A change of affairs in France.

Upon her return into *France*, great were the alterations in that Kingdom, her Majesties Brother being dead, who was ruled by *Richlieu*, and *Richlieu* died, who to say no worse, carried towards *England* a reserved spirit: it was remarkable that Pope *Paul* the fifth, looking in his face (when being a Gen-

Gentleman of *Paris*, he took Orders at *Rome*) should say, that young man should prove the greatest cheat in the World; considering how he embroiled all *Europe* to govern it, as if he had been of the Spanish Cardinals mind, who loved the smell of Gun-powder, better than that of Incense.

Her Majesty found the Queen-Regent more tractable and real, with whom she entred into a personal friendship, minding her that after the Regencie she might want friends, and Cardinal *Mazarine* was observed generally to be more civil to the Kings interest, as it appeared to be low, and procured several ships, many Arms, and good sums of money in that Court, besides an embargo on the Parliaments ships.

Her Majesties negotiations beyond Sea.

Not did the Queen omit to solicite *Denmarks* assistance, drawing up *Cockrams* Instructions her self,

for

for Men and Arms, especially Horse, for the service of that Noble and Gallant Commander *Montross*, whose great Victories would have been as useful as wonderful, had he then been supplied with a thousand Horse, negotiating however for a passage to the Duke of *Curlands* Auxiliaries through the *Zound* into *Scotland*.

Her large supplies from Dunkirk.

She setled a trade between the Tin of *Cornwal*, and the money and Arms of *France*, sending from *Dunkirk* at one time, 4 Frigats with six thousand & forty Muskets, two thousand pair of Pistols, twelve hundred Carabines, many Swords, four hundred Shovels, twenty seven thousand pound of Match, and fifty thousand pound of Brimstone, with four hundred Barrels of Powder.

She borrowed at *Rotterdam* of the Burgomasters 40000 *Gilders*.

An

And of the Bank there	25000
Of the Bank at *Amsterdam* by Mr. *Sandys*	843000
At the *Hague* of *Fletcher* of *Fletcher*	126000
More of him	40000
At the *Hague* of *van Liren*, by Sir *W. Boswel*	9000
Of Monsr. *D'espernoone*	230000
Of *Webster* by three obligations together on the Pendant Pearls	100000
Of him more	43200
Of him more and borrowed by him	70000
Of Monsieur *Vicford*	70000
Of Sir *Charles Herbert*	20000
Of *Cullimore* at *Antwerp*	64000
In all 1281700 *Gilders.*	
To the Prince of *Aurange*	300000
To *Webster* six Rubies	40000

Her Majesty by proposal of a match of the Prince with the Princess of *Aurange*, went far to the draw-

drawing of the Dutch to a League offensive and defensive with France against the Parliament, Sabran residing there for that purpose from the French Court, pressing hard for the dismission of Strickland the Parliaments Agent; for a free Port to the Kings side, and none for his enemies ships and prizes; and lending the French a good number of ships: not to mention Sir Kenelm Digby's Agencie at Rome, Sir John Talbots negotiation at Venice, Sir Henry de Vics Treaty with the Duke of Lorrain, Dr. Goffes Ministry with the Prince of Aurange for shipping to transport the Lorrain assistances; a constant correspondence by Letters with the King, and this in the midst of several distempers of body, and not a few troubles of mind, especially in reconciling several Malecontents, as the Lord P. Lord W. E. of S. and others who

whom she was contented to receive in *France*, when they grew troublesome at *Oxford*: I had almost forgot her continual mediation with the *Irish* Catholikes, for Cessation, and other points, and all these managed with so much industry, that her Majesty writes, *Holy days were troublesome to her in that respect, and visits irksome.*

After her party in *Scotland*, and at Sea failed her, *January* 1648. her Majesty at *Paris* hearing of the Kings usage, and intended Trial, writes to him by one *Wheeler*, employed by Major *Boswels* man, expressing her deep sense, and sorrow for his Majesties condition, with whom she saith, she bears an equal share, and wishes to die for him; nor will she live without him, for whose interest she hath, and will do her utmost in all possible ways, and means to help him. Her Letters to the King.

She writes likewise, *To her Trusty and well Beloved* Thomas Lord Fairfax, *General*, desiring his assistance that she might see the King her Husband, before he be proceeded against by any Trial, or charge, and to have a Pass for her secure coming and returning, which Letter was delivered by the French Embassador to the General, and being by him sent to the House was laid aside; that House having after much debate 1644. Voted her Majesty guilty of High Treason, and sent the Impeachment up to the Lords by Mr *Pym*, where it stuck many moneths, and afterwards passed there also.

Receiving the news of his Majesties death (notwithstanding the interposition of so many Kingdoms and States, she had procured in his behalf) together with the commendations he sent her a day or two before his death, by the

Lady *Elizabeth*, *January* 1648. whom he bid tell her Mother, that his thoughts had never strayed from her, and that his love should be the same to the last; withal commanding her and her Brother to be obedient to their Mother (as he desired the Prince to hearken to her in all things, but in matters of Religion, the only things they themselves (he said) differed in) her Majesty retired to *St. Clou* a Religious house, where she was condoled with by all the Princes and States of *Europe*; continuing here, till she was prevailed with by the French Court to return to Palace-Royal, a stately House built by Cardinal *Richlieu* in *Paris*: Thus she was at last advised to admit of a more cheerful conversation, which she comported with the rather to promote her Sons affairs whom she made the instrument; taking off the Prince of *Conde*, and

The Q. goes into a Monastery.

the Duke of *Lorrain*, from the heads of two great Armies, and reconciling them to the King, whereby he obliged, and in a manner saved the French Crown, mediating likewise for the recalling of *Mazarine*, who was likewise thereby engaged to his service, to pass by the constant supplies she allowed his Majesty and his followers, out of her own Pension: and the advices she gave him upon many important occasions, as not to venture into *Ireland* 1648. and when he demurred in the Treaty with *Scotland*, to close with them immediately, and go over 1650. keeping *France* and *Holland* in a resolute posture of War against the Parliament, till 1653.

When her adversaries successes turning the tide, and she not able to keep either State from closing with them, she betook her self to a private life, studying nothing

more

more than how to live in-offensively (her Children being forced from her for reasons of State not to be contradicted, and banished as it were from their banishment: till 1658. when there being some likelihood of his Majesties Restauration, the general inclinations of the English Nations tending thereunto, and the divisions of the other side making way for it, she advised the King not to adventure into *England*, upon the rising of any one party, but rather to stay for a free and solemn invitation, which accordingly fell out to the great satisfaction of the Nation in the year 1660.

To which her Majesty contributed what lay in her power, procuring an annuity of fifty thousand Crowns a year from her Sister the Dutchess Royal of *Savoy*; prevailing upon *Turein* to wait upon his Majesty, if there were occasi-

on into *England* (upon Sir *George Booths* Declaration) from St. *Maloes*, where his Majesty then resided, awaiting the progress of that affair; being ready with his presence and his counsel: but the Queen still not approving of his Majesties venturing into *England*, upon the invitation of a few persons, but advised him rather to stay till he had an Army, with Ports, and Garrisons, declaring for him.

Be it here remembred, that a Writer hath set down her Majesties opinion for going to *Ireland*, 1649. to this purpose, That his presence was necessary there to quicken the endeavours of his friends, and to suppress the humours of uniting factions, all interests then unanimously joyning to oppose the common Enemy, reducing *Oneal* and many others to submit to *Jones*, who was fallen on

upon

upon discontents (as was supposed with Sir *Nicholas Byron*, about a Lieutenant Colonels place bestowed over his head) and was not yet closed with the Independants, so called; the Presbyterians (as they were termed) of whom he was thought one, being now discountenanced, so might he have easily made an end of one War in that Kingdom, and have had twenty thousand men to begin another War for the rest.

Although her Majesty could not do what she desired for her Son in *France*, yet she could discover what was done against him in *England*, there being (as it was supposed) a very neer correspondencie at that time between Cardinal *Mazarine* and the Parliament of *England* for the time being, as had been between him and the Protector, whom he advised to take the Government upon him, as he did

the Lord General to be King, and Mr. *Lenthal*, who would say (as the King writes to the Queen 1643.) that he had Letters from him, to make his place perpetual, offering to all of them his best advice, and most faithful assistance; though yet that Cardinal, who one saith, was good at cogging, since he laid the foundation of his fortune, by winning twenty thousand crowns at play, when a private Gentlemans servant, from whom he then went to Cardinal *Barberines* service, who sent him to *France* to countermine *Richlieu*, with whom closing, since he could not over-reach him, he became first his friend, then his confident, and afterwards his Successor.

This subtle *Italian* then at *Paris* immediately upon the news of the death of *Oliver* Protector, went presently to her Majesty, very earnestly congratulating the innocent

di-

distressed Queen, that the great adversary of her and her Relations was now gone, and that undoubtedly the restauration of her Son, was then approaching, which yet was cunningly and secretly obstructed by him, while the *Danish* Embassador endeavoured to treat with *Richard*, for closing with the Kings interest upon honourable terms, engaging his Majesties word for the performance of them.

At the great Treaty at *St. Jean de Luz*, between the Crowns of *France* and *Spain*, managed by Cardinal *Mazarine*, and Don *Lewis de Haro*, her Majesty was not a little concerned, the Lord of *St. Albans* being Plenipotentiary there in behalf of his Majesty, and prevailed that his Majesties concerns should be regarded in private distinct Articles, between the two Crowns, insomuch that *Lockart* the Parliaments Agent, was disregarded,

forced by some affronts to be gone as soon as he came; a person so firm to his Masters interest, that he was not to be won over, or obliged to the contrary side: Nor was *Lambert*, to whom the Lord *Hatton* in his Majesties name, offerred honourable terms, if he would now at last mind his own and the Kingdoms good, in returning to his Alleageance, and convert his designs for himself, to the service of his Sovereign in his restitution; the said Lord farther assuring him, that if he did it not it would be presently done without him, beyond his power of remedying it, and therefore he should not let slip such an opportunity, of raysing himself and his Posterity, which however he did, vowing at his going out to the North, *That he would not leave a Cavalier to piss against the wall.*

Her Majesty in the mean time found her cause growing to great reputation, by reason of the divisions then in *England*, and saw her Son respected at *Paris* as Monarch of Great *Britain*; and at *Brussels* entertained as King of *England*; many of his enemies it is like, repenting now, that a Letter of his Majesties, which was delivered by Mr. *Nevil* to the House a little before its dissolution was not read.

When his Majesty was at *Collen* and *Franckfort* to sollicite some *German* assistance, the Queen-Mother (as one writes) by her Daughter the Princess of *Orange*, writ to Queen *Christina* of *Sweden*, who was then in the Arch-Duke of *Insprucks* Country, whereupon his Majesty, the Dukes of *York*, and *Gloceſter*, had some hours conference with that Queen, about the King of *Sweden*, marching to *Poland*; which the Protector *Oli-*

Ver.

ver encouraged, that the Emperor might thereby be put to ſtand upon his Guard, and ſo be diverted from aſſiſting the *Spaniard*, who had embraced his Majeſties intereſt ſo far, that his Majeſty after a private conference with Count *Fuenſaldagne* near *Lovain*, reſided at the Royal Manſion of *Trevenr* near *Bruſſels*, in order to a nearer conjunction of Councels, and Forces; and after that at *Bruges*, where was all the Royal Family, except her Majeſty, and her youngeſt Daughter *Henrietta*, and ſeveral Perſons of Quality, as the Lord of *Ormond*, the Lord *Wilmot*, Lord *Gerard*, Lord *Wentworth*, Lord *Taaf*, and General *Middleton*, with their reſpective Regiments, ready upon the Sea-coaſts of *Flanders*.

The Duke of Glocester in the Jeſuits Colledge at Paris.

About which time her Majeſty having p'a:ed the Duke of *Glocester* in the Jeſuits Colledge at *P*

ris, for his education, his Majesty sent the Lord of *Ormond* for him, who being perswaded by the Marquess of *Praslin*, and Abbot *Montague* to stay, answered, *That he was to obey his Sovereign before any Relation on earth*; and so came with his Grace to the King.

November the second 1660. after they had suffered that had a hand in the death of the Royal Martyr, and an Act of Oblivion was passed to settle the Kingdom, her Majesty arrived at *Whitehal*, with the Princess *Henrietta*, and Prince *Edward* Brother to Prince *Rupert*: his present Majesty paying her those respects that were due to a Mother, whose welcome to his Kingdoms, he could not better manifest, or oblige to her, than by rendring them innocent, and free of that horrible guilt, which had divorced her from her Husband, and estranged both King and

Queen-Mother arrives in England with the Princess Henrietta.

and Queen from their people.

Nor was it just or civil she should be here received without satisfaction and expiation for those crimes, the very tendences whereto had so rudely driven her to seek her safety abroad: The King brought her to *Whitehall* the second of *November*, after nineteen years discontinuance.

The Princess *Henrietta* who came with her Majesty, never had breathed English Air before, but some two years after her Birth, which happened in *Exceter*, *June* 16. 1644. Nor is it possible to express the joy of this meeting, after so tedious, and injurious an absence, and as their joy was great, so their entertainment was highly magnificent.

These felicities of the Queen (as the course of all worldly things are guided) were soon abated,

bated, by the immature, and most lamented death of the right excellent Prince *Henry* Duke of *Glocester*, her youngest Son, a Prince of very extraordinary hopes; but silence will best become our lamentation, for his vertues, and our loss of them transcend beyond expression: he died of the small Pox, aged twenty years and two months, after much blood-letting, and was interred with a private funeral, in *Henry* the Sevenths Chappel at *Westminster*, just before the arrival of his Sister the Princess of *Aurang*, who came to joy, and felicitate her Brothers in their happy restauration.

The death of the Duke of Glocester Sept. 13. 1660.

Princess of Aurange arrives in England.

That happy Parliament which had rebuilt the glorious structure of the English Antient, and renowned Government, and had assured the foundation thereof, in the established Throne of our Soreign, came now to its period; but that

The Parliament dissolved.

that no revolution of time ſhould obliterate the memory of thoſe excellent worthy things had been done by it, for the good of King, and Kingdom, his Majeſty honoured it by his Royal mouth, with the never to be forgotten Epithite, of, *The Healing Parliament*, which will undoubtedly recommend it to Poſterity, as long as any grievance, humors, or diſtempers, ſhall remain in Church, or State.

Princeſs of Aurange dies of death

Death had taſted of the Blood-Royal in the lamented fate of that Noble *Henry* Duke of *Glocester*, and as if there were not only a circulation of it in every individual, it naturally ran in the ſame diſtempers round a whole family, the infection by a kind of ſympathy in the ſame diſeaſe of the ſmall Pox, ſeizing the vitals of the moſt illuſtrious *Mary* Princeſs of *Aurange*, in ſpight of all Art, or remedy

(though

(though the blooding of her, was cauſleſly, and ignorantly taxed) carried her to her grave, leaving the whole Court in a very great, and almoſt diſconſolate ſadneſs; and her Son, the Prince of *Auranger*, ten years and one moneth old; ſhe deceaſed on the twenty fourth of *December*, her death being uſhered with a ſad accident, the overſetting of the *Aſſurance* Frigat, then riding at Anchor at *Wolledge*, by a ſudden guſt of wind, by which diſaſter many perſons of the Ships company were drowned. The Aſſurance Frigat overſet.

The Princeſs was buried with a private Funeral, yet honorable enough, the manner thus: About five days after her deceaſe, the chiefeſt of the Nobility met together in the Houſe of Peers, to attend the Royal Corps of this ceſs, which was brought about nine of the clock at night, from Princeſs of Auranger her funeral.

Somer-

Somerset-house house thither; from whence they proceeded with the funeral; through a lane of Guard of the Duke of *Albemarls* Regiment of Foot; First went several Gentlemen and Knights; next the Servants of his Royal Highness the Duke of *York*; then the Servants of the Queen; after whom came his Majesties Servants; and next those of the deceased Lady; then two Heralds before *James* (Marquess, now) Duke of *Ormond*, Lord Steward of his Majesties Houshold, *Edward*, Earl of *Manchester*, Lord Chamberlain of the same; after whom went *Edward* Lord *Hide*, Lord Chancellour of *England*, with the Purse and Mace born before him; after whom came another Herauld with a Coronet upon black Velvet, and then the Royal Corps carried by her own Servants, the Pall being supported by six Earls, and the Can-

Canopy caried over it, by ſeveral Baroners; his Royal Highneſs the D. of *York* as principal Mourner followed the Corps, with a Herauld before him, divers perſons of Quality bearing his Train; in this order they came to *Henry* the Sevenths Chappel, where ſhe was interred in a Vault particularly ſet apart for the Royal Line.

This Princeſs and the Duke of *Glocester* who preceded her to bliſs, needed no Effigies to preſent them to our eye, being like vertue, not to be pictured; and can have no reſemblance, but in the mind, where with immortality they have placed their Monuments, to dure, and laſt, with Eternity it ſelf.

Her Majeſty after her long abſence from the Court, and people, being now returned, ſhe ſettleth her Court and Revenew, which was threeſcore thouſand pounds

Her Majeſties Revenew ſettled.

per

per annum: thirty thousand pound*s* *per annum* for her Joynture, a*nd* thirty thousand pounds *per annu*m as a Pension from his Majesty o*ut* of the Exchequer.

The Officers and Servants of Her Majesties Court.

A Catalogue of the Servants belonging to her Majesty.

1. The Lord Chamberlain, or Steward of her Majesties Revenew, was *Henry* Lord *Fermyn*, Earl of St. *Albans*.

2. The Vice-Chamberlain Monsieur *Vautelet*, whose Sallary was two hundred pounds *per annum*.

3. The Chancellour Sir *Kenelm Digby*, whose place after his death was managed by Sir *John Winter*, Sir *Henry Wood*, and Sir *Robert Long*.

4. The Master of the Horse, the Lord *Arundel* of Warder, Count of the Empire.

5.

5. Her Secretary, Sir *John Win-*
ter.

6. The Treasurer, and receiver General of the Revenew, Sir *Henry Wood,*

7. The Comptrouler of her Houshold, Sir *Thomas Bond.*

8. The Master of the Robes, Sir *Thomas Orke.*

9. Four Gentlemen-Ushers of the Privy-Chamber, each ones Sallary being one hundred and thirty pounds *per annum*, and diet.

10. Four Grooms of the Privy-Chamber, the Sallary threescore pounds *per annum*, and Diet.

11. Four Gentlemen-Ushers, Quarter-Waiters, their Sallary threescore pounds *per annum*, and Diet: four Pages of the presence, and eight Grooms of the Great Chamber.

12. Two Cup-bearers, two Carvers, two Sewers, two Gentlemen

tlemen Ushers of the presence Chamber, each of them having one hundred and twenty pounds Sallary, and a Table among them all.

13. The Ladies of the Chamber, the chiefest whereof were, the Dutchess Dowager of *Richmond* the Duke of *Buckinghams* Sister Groom of the Stool, the Countess of *Newport* Lady of the Chamber.

14. Four Ladies of the Privy Chamber, the Lady *Price*, the Lady *Bond*, and two more, each one having the Sallary of one hundred and fifty pounds *per annum* with eight women of the Bed-Chamber.

15. The Lady *Saunderson*, and others of the Laundry, a Semptstress, and a Starcher.

16. The Lord Almoner, Abbot *Montague*, Brother to the Earl of *Manchester*; and since her Ma-

ies death, Lord Almoner to the Duke of *Orleans*, his Sallary being seven hundred pounds *per annum*.

17. The Confessor, Father *Lambert*, a French Gentleman, his Sallary three hundred pounds *per annum*.

18. The Clerk of the Closet, and Assistant to the Confessor, of the Order of the Oratory, with two hundred pounds Sallary *per annum*; with a Lay-Brother whose Sallary was forty pounds per *annum*; the Covent of *Capuchins*, adjoyning to the Chappel, to which belonged a Warden, called Father-Guardian, seven Priests, and two Lay-Brothers, who undertook the Service of the Chappel daily, and made Sermons every Sunday, Holy-day, and three days in the weeks of Lent, her Majesty allowing for the maintenance thereof a Revenew of

five

five hundred pounds *per annum*.

19. A Physitian, and an Apothecary.

20. A Guard, the Earl of *St. Albans* being Captain thereof, and Monsieur *de la Chappel* Lieutenant; Monsieur *Fremon* exempt of the Guards; four and twenty Gentlemen wearing black Velvet Cassocks, and golden embroydered badges, waiting with their Halberts on her Majesty, when going into her Sedan, or at Chappel, or at Meals, or at taking Coach, horsed with Carabines, and other weapons fit for a Horsman, when attending on her Majesty in a Coach with six Horses, always covered, within doors, or without.

21. A Stable, where there was a chief *Escuyer* or Querry, Sir *Edward Wingfield*; four Coaches, and to each Coach six Horses.

22. Twelve Footmen, twelve Barge-men in Liveries, four Pages

the Back-ſtairs, ſeveral Officers of the Pantry, Ewry, Cellar, Buttry.

23. The Maſter of the Buck-hounds, of the Bows, of the Queens Games, and the Gentlemen of her Muſick.

Her Majeſties Revenew, and Court being thus ſettled, ſhe agve order for the repair of her Royal Palaces at *Greenwich*, and *Somerſet-houſe*, upon the laſt of which Mr. *Abra Cowly* beſtowed an elegant Copy of Verſes, he having been many years at her Court in *France*, as Secretary to the Lord *St. Albans*, and tranſcribed all the Letters that paſſed between her Majeſty, and her Royal (now glorious) husband, for ſeveral years, and which were taken at *Nazeby*, and publiſhed to both their great advantages, as ſhe always apprehended that accident.

The Qu. ordereth her two Palaces, Greenwich and Somerſet-houſes to be repaired.

To this journal of her Majeſties ſik, we ſhould add a character of

her perſon, but none can have reſentments equal to Princes inclinations, and tempers, but they themſelves; the thoughts and fancies of private men, not being able to reach to the true apprehenſions of publick geniuſes;

Take it rather from the pen of the forementioned Mr. *Cowley* who attended her Majeſty above twelve years, bearing a ſhare in her calamities, and ſerving her in her negotiations, wherein he undertook many perilous Voyages, to *Holland*, *Scotland*, *Flanders*, *Jerſey*, and other places whither the affairs of thoſe times required his preſence and his parts, beſides that he cyphered and decyphered with his own hand moſt of the great correſpondence between the King and Queen, as alſo between her and other the moſt potentate Princes and States of *Europe*, which work of indefatigable induſtry, carried

on with unſuſpected ſecrecy, as well as integrity, took up the whole of every day, and the moſt of many nights in the Week for divers years, who notwithſtanding his multiplicity of buſineſs, found ſo much ſpare time as (among other of his works) to compoſe an admirable *Ode* on his Majeſties Reſtauration and Return, and thus addreſſeth himſelf to the Queen-Mother.

WHere's now the Royal Mother, where,
To take her mighty ſhare
In this ſo raviſhing ſight,
And with the part ſhe takes, to add to the delight?
Ah! why art thou not here,
Thou always beſt, but now the happieſt Queen,
To ſee our joy, and with new joy be ſeen?
God hath a bright example made of thee,
To ſhew that womankind may be
Above that ſex, which her ſuperiours ſeems,
So wiſely managing, the wide extremes
Of great affliction, great felicity.
How well thoſe different virtues thee become,
Daughter of Triumphs, Wife of Martyrdom,
Thy Princely mind with ſo much courage bore
Affliction, that it dares return no more;
With ſo much goodneſs us'd felicity,

That it cannot refrain from coming back to thee;
'Tis come, and seen to day, in all its bravery.

Or rather take it from the pen of that good King *Charles* the first, who had most reason to know her, and was best able to express her, and in his own excellent portraicture, hath thus drawn hers.

King Charles *the first his Character of the Queen.*

The Character of Henrietta Maria, late Queen of England.

ALthough I have much cause to be troubled at my wives departure from me, and out of my Dominions; yet not her absence, so muchas the scandal of that necessity, which drives her away, doth afflict me. That she should be compelled by my own Subjects, and those pretending to be Protestants, to withdraw for her safety; This being the first Example of any Protestant Subjects, that have taken

ken up Arms against their King, a Protestant: For I look upon this now done in *England*, as another Act of the same Tragedie, which was lately begun in *Scotland*, the brands of that fire being ill quencht have kindled the like flames here. I fear such motions (so little adorning the Protestant profession) may occasion a farther alienation of mind, and divorce of affections in her, from that Religion, which is the only thing wherein we differ.

I am sorry my Relation to so deserving a Lady, should be any occasion of her danger, and affliction; whose merits would have served her for a protection among the salvage Indians; while their rudeness and barbarity knows not so perfectly to hate all vertues, as some mens subtilty doth; Among whom I yet think few are so malitious as to hate her

for her self. The fault is, *That she is my wife.*

All justice then as well as affection commands me to study her security, who is in danger only for my sake; I am content to be tossed, weather-beaten, and shipwrackt, so she may be safe in Harbour.

This comfort I shall enjoy by her safety in the midst of my personal dangers, that I can perish but half, if she be preserved; In whose memory, and hopeful Posterity, I may yet survive the malice of my enemies, although they should be satiated with my blood.

I must leave Her, and them, to the Love and Loyalty of my good Subjects; but common civility is in vain expected from those that dispute their Loyalty: Nor can I be safe (for any Relation) to a King, to tarry among them who are shaking hands with their Allegiance

pliance, under pretence of taking faster hold of their Religion.

'Tis pity so Noble and peaceful a Soul should see, much more suffer, the rudeness of those who must make up their want of Justice, with Inhumanity and Impudence.

Her Sympathy with me in my afflictions, will make her Vertues shine with greater lustre, as Stars in the darkest nights, and assure the envious world, that she loves me, not my fortunes.

Neither of us but can easily forgive, since we do not much blame the unkindness of the Generality, and Vulgar; for we see God is pleased to try the patience of us both, by the most self punishing sin, the ingratitude of those, who have eaten of our bread, and being enriched with our bounty, have scornfully lifted up themselves against us; And those of

our own houſhold, are become our enemies, I pray God lay not their ſin to their charge; who think to ſatisfy all obligations to duty, by their Corban of Religion; and can leſs endure to ſee, than to ſin againſt their benefactors, as well as their Sovereigns.

But even that policy of my enemies is ſo far venial, as it was neceſſary to their deſigns, by ſcandalous Articles, and all irreverent demeanour, to ſeek to drive her out of my Kingdoms; Leſt by the influence of her example, eminent for Love, as a Wife; and Loyalty, as a Subject; ſhe ſhould have converted to, or retained in their Love and Loyalty, all thoſe whom they had a purpoſe to pervert.

The leſs I may be bleſt with her company, the more I will retire to God, and my own heart, whence no malice can baniſh her. My enemies may envy me, but they

they can never deprive me of the enjoyment of her Vertues, while I enjoy my self.

So much for her Character, return we now to the Actions of her person, about *Christmas* 1660. it was that she was God-mother to *James* late Duke of *Cambridge*, Son to the Illustrious Prince *James* Duke of *Yorke*: after which his Majesty accompanied his Mother and Sister (who complained very much of the smoak of the City, and a stoppage in her breast, ever since she came thither, and was afraid of the small pox, whereof she had a little spice) to the water-side, whence her Majesty went to *France*, to conclude the Match between the Duke of *Orleans* and her Daughter, where she assisted at the Baptism of the *Dauphine* of *France*, who was born on *All Saints* day, and Christened there-

The Q. Mother goes to France.

fore by the name of *Lewis Tuss Saints*.

In the time of his Majesties absence from his Palace at *Whitehal*, there happened a rebellious Tumult in *London*, which in the beginning of *January* 1660. was thus executed.

Venners Insurrection.

A handful of wild inconsiderate people of mean degree being got together with Arms befitting their design, and commanded by one *Venner* a Wine-Cooper, dared to attempt the City of *London*, and that at two several times; First on *Sunday* the 6. of *January* 1660. after their meeting in *Coleman-street* in the same City, (having then a gracious liberty from the King for their devotion) when arming themselves, they resolutely came to S. *Pauls* in the dusk of the evening, where having mustered, and ordered their small party, they placed Sentinels for the time, or

of whom killed an innocent person coming by accidentally. Their Declaration was *for King Jesus*, crying as they marched, remember the Gates, intimating thereby a revenge for those of their own party, that not long before had been executed for high Treason, their quarters being fixed upon the Gates, and other appointed places in the Cities of *London* and *Westminster*

From *S. Pauls* they proceeded to *Beech-lane*, where a Head-borough opposing them, they shot him dead; and forceing their passage, they hasted to *Canewood*, where they lurked till a party of Horse and Foot, that were sent in quest of them, routed them from thence, taking about thirty prisoners. They are routed at Canewood.

Notwithstanding, the others that had escaped from the wood, returned for *London*, and on *Wednesday* From whence they hasten to London.

nesday morning *January* the ninth, after the Watches and Guard were removed, they re-inforced their first enterprise; Alaruming the Trained-bands at *Threadneedle-street*, but being pursued to *Bishopsgate-street*, *Wood-street* and several other places of the City, they were subdued; about twenty and two of them refusing quarter, being killed, and the like number of his Majesties Loyal Subjects. Several of the rebels being taken, were a short time after deservedly executed (having received a legal tryal) in several parts of the City.

And are most of them killed and taken.

Now come we to his Majesties Coronation, where we may see those Regal Ornaments that for several years had lain obscure; This, was the Crown profaned by the lewd hands of those prostitute Members at *Westminster*, when they seized on the *Regalia*, which by

The Coronation of K. Charles the second.

by *H. Martin* his advice was thought fit to be ſhared among the Uſurpers: This was the Crown, afterwards violated, deprived and Widowed of that Sacred and Royal head of King *Charles* the Martyr; This was the Crown that alone of all the *Inſignia* of Majeſty, abhorred the Idolatry of *Cromwels* uſurpation, and eſcaped the raviſhing and polluted hands of that Tyrant; This was that Crown which the malignity of a dire Peſtilence had envied the ſight and bleſſing thereof to the City of *London*, his Majeſties Imperial Chamber, at his Royal Fathers Inauguration; And this was that Crown, under whoſe juſt and antient deſcent, we have flouriſhed ever ſince we were a Nation, till our late Anarchy.

His Majeſty on the twenty ſe- 1662.
cond of *April*, early in the morning, paſſed from *Whitehal* to the

Tower

Tower by water; from thence to go through the City to *Westminster* Abby, there to be crowned.

Two days were allotted to the Consumation of this great and most celebrated action, the wonder and delight of all persons, both forreign and domestick, and pity it was that the solid and lasting happiness it porrended should not have taken up a Moneth, and given it the name *Coronalis*. I should give a Relation of the magnificent Ceremonies performed therein, but it being too large for an intended small Tract, I choose rather to refer the Reader to what on that subject hath been already made publick.

Infinite and innumerable were the acclamations and shouts from all the parts, as his Majesty passed along, to the no less joy than amazement of the Spectators, who beheld those glorious Personages that

that rid before and behind his Majesty. Indeed it were in vain to attempt to express this Solemnity, it was so far from being unutterable, that it is almost unconceiveable, and much wonder it caused in out-landish Persons, who were acquainted with our late troubles and confusions, which way it was possible for the *English* to appear in so rich and stately a manner.

Not was it the Peers alone, the Gentry, nor the Commonalty that rejoyced in his Majesties happy Restitution, but behold a Queen, his Majesties Aunt the Queen of *Bohemia*, after the long absence of fourty and eight years returned to *whitehall*, where she was formerly married in 1612. to the Prince *Elector Palatine*. The Q. of Bohemia returns to England.

The Solemnity of the Coronation being ended, his Majesty was graciously pleased to pay a kind memorial to the dispersed Limbs of

The Marquis of Montroſs entered in State, May 11.

of the Renowned Marquiſs of Montroſs, ordering them to be taken down, and buried in State and all fit Solemnities becoming his merits, and the greatneſs of his Family.

And to declare the Juſtice of Almighty God, it may not be omitted that within a fortnight after this happened the death and deſerved execution of the Marquiſs of *Argyle*, who was this Heroes mortal and ſpightful enemy; he cunningly defended himſelf, and pleaded the Kings Pardon, and the Treaties in 1650. and 1651. But he was condemned for crimes of a later date.

Argyle beheaded, May 27.

In the like manner as the renowned *Montroſs* had been interred, ſo with proportional Solemnity the two moſt Loyal Commanders, Sr. *Charles Lucas* and Sr. *George Liſle*, were re-interred at *Colcheſter*, the ſeventh of *June*, the

Sr. Charles Lucas and Sr. G. Liſle interred with Solemnity, June 7.

the same day thirteen years that they took up Armsfor the King in that Town, both Corps being laid in a Vault set a part for the Sepulchry of Sir *Charles* and his Family.

The Queen of *Bohemia*, Aunt to his Majesty, had not continued long in the *English* ayre, till she was snatched from this Life and her Royal Relations, dying *February* the thirteenth, aged sixty six years, having been fourty eight years out of *England*, as was said before, and had survived all the misfortunes of her Family, which almost from the time of her Marriage in 1612. on St. *Valentines* day (on the Eve of which she now died) had fallen very thick, chiefly and solely upon it: she now came to her Rest among her Royal Ancestors and Relations, whose Glories and Honours she left more flourishing than ever. Qu. of Bohemia dies, Feb. 13.

On

Qu. Katherine arrives, May 13. 1662.

On *Wednesday* the fourteenth of *May*, our gracious Queen *Katherine* landed (from her native Country *Portugal*) at *Portsmouth*, about four of the clock in the afternoon, where she was received with all possible demonstrations of Honour, the Nobility, and Gentry, and multitudes of People, in most rich apparel, waiting on the Shore for her landing, to which place his Majesty hasted with all possible speed, to consummate the sacred rites of Matrimony, which were performed in that Town in private, after which some time being spent in compliments and entertainments between those Lords and Ladies attending on the Queen, and several Persons of Honour of our own Nation, their Majesties return to *Hampton-Court*, and from thence on the twenty third of *August* the Regal Bride was in great Triumph brought

King and Queen married at Portsmouth.

brought by water to *Whitehal*, all the Companies in their Barges nobly set out, attending the Lord Mayor at this Solemnity, several Pageants being placed upon the River, and Speeches designed, all which made a very noble sight, illustrated by the rich and glorious setting out of the Kings Barge: about seven at night their Majesties arrive at that Palace, and somewhat before the Queen-Mother being fetched and attended by the Earl of *S. Albans* arrived at *Greenwich*, where for a while after she resided, till her other Palace, viz. *Somerset-house*, was made fit for her. They arrive at Whitehal. Qu. Mother at Greenwich.

In short time after, her Majesty the Queen-Mother took leave of her Palace at *Greenwich*, and setled in the other before-mentioned, where she had a large reputation for her justice to all people, paying exactly well for whatsoever Her Justice.

soever her occasions required, weekly discharging all accounts, and withal bestowing good sums of money Quarterly to charitable uses, particularly to the releasing of poor prisoners, that lay in for small debts, or for fees in the prisons in and about *London*; upon which occasion several Catholick Priests thought it convenient to attend those prisons upon every execution, to reconcile those that died to the Church of *Rome*.

Charity.

Piety.

She desired to live with the least offence imaginable to any sort of men, and therefore was very much troubled to hear that of Dr. *Du-Moulin* Prebend of *Canterbury* (Mr. *Fowles* of *Lincoln*-Colledg then, as Mr. *Pryn* before should write) that her Confessor was seen on Horse-back brandishing his sword, and to fling his hat by the Scaffold, when the late King was beheaded, and being asked why he of all

men

men should do so; replyed, *That that was the most glorious day that ever came, and that, that Act was the greatest thing that ever was done to advance the Catholick Religion, whose greatest enemy was that day cut off.*

Neither could it be any pleasure to her to see the controversies revived between those of her Religion and the Kings (hoping that those who had undergone one common suffering, might live together in common love; and though they could not be of one mind, that they might however be of one heart) as they were by Dr. *Pierces* Sermon at *Whitehal*, *Febr.* the first 1662. (like Bishop *Jewels* challenge at *Pauls* Cross) called the *The primitive Rule of Reformation*, Mr. *Cressies* Answer to it, Mr. *Whitbies* Defence of it, Mr. *Sergeants* Book against Bishop *Taylor*, Dr. *Tillotson*, and Dr. *Stilling-* And Moderation.

lingfleet, &c. While yet she comported her self so agreeably to the present state of affairs, as to discountenance Sir *Kenelm Digby*, her old servant, when his Majesty in the contentions between the aforesaid Knight and the Earl of *Bristol*, conceived he had reason to frown upon him.

1665 In the Year 1665, after she had mourned for her Sister, *Christina* Dutchess of *Savoy*, and seen the effects of the Negotiation of her half-Brother, the Duke of *Vendosme*, her Majesty (upoa the approaching of the great Sickness, during which she gave large sums of money, wherewith to relieve the poor) that year went over into *France*, where she did many good offices for this Kingdom, by interposing, to prevent the War with the *French*; and to put an end to it, when it could not be prevented: Saying to the King

The Qu. Mother goes to France.

of *France*, *That she was sorry he was engaging in an enterprize, wherein she could not go along with him in her Prayers.* And saying likewise to the Duke of *Beaufort*, *That she was afraid of him, now he was going to fight against the* English.

The fourth of *September* in the morning, his Majesty received by an express from *France* the unwelcome news of her Majesties Death, who died after a long indisposition of Body and decay of Health, on *Tuesday* morning the last day of *August*, in the sixtieth year of her Age, at her house at *Colombe* Castle, four leagues from *Paris*; wherupon his Majesty and his Royal Highness retired immediately from their intended diversion at *New-Forrest* to *Hampton-Court*, where they continued till *Whitehall* was made ready for them. Her Death, August 1669.

Upon the news of her Majesties Death,

Death, the Duke of *Orleans* went from St. *Germains* presently to pay her his last Devotion; and having done that, he repaired without delay to St. *Clou*, to impart the sad tidings to his Wife, and her Daughter.

Madam, the Dutchess of *Orleans*, who heard it with great sorrow, and was afterwards visited and condoled by the King and Queen: The King of *France* having always had a great value and reverence for her Majesty.

The day the Queen died, her Body was laid to be seen upon a bed of State in her Chamber, and the next day it was embalmed, and exposed some considerable time in an Apartment in the Castle of *Colombe*, with the usual Ceremonies in that case had, and used.

The tenth of *September* her

was laid into a Veſſel of Silver, whereon was written her Name, and Title, *viz.*

Henrietta Maria, Angliæ, Franciæ, Scotiæ, & Hiberniæ Regina, *Galliæ* Filia *Henrici* Quarti Victoris nata, *Caroli* Primi Martyris Conjux, *Caroli* Secundi Reſtauratoris Mater, &c.

From her Caſtle of *Colombe* ſhe was carried to the Religious Houſe or Monaſtery of *Chaliot*, in a mourning Coach, attended by the Lord *Mountague* her Almoner, by the Lady Marſhall *du Pleſſis*, and the Dutcheſs of *Richmond*, her Ladies of Honour, her Guards following her; the Coaches of the Queen of *France*, their Royal

Highneſſes the Duke and Dutch-
eſs of *Orleans*, with the Officers
of their reſpective Houſholds go-
ing before.

The twelfth of *September* the
Royal Corps was, about ſeven of
the Clock at night, carried to St.
Dennis, accompanied by *Madam-
ſel*, and Madam *de Guiſe*, with a
great Train of *flambeux* carried by
an hundred Pages and the Queens
Guards at the Porch and entrance
into that great Church. Thoſe of
the Religion, with Taper lights in
their hands, received the Royal
Body, at the delivery of which
the *Grand* Almoner pronounced
an excellent Oration upon the
Occaſion; in anſwer to which
the like was made by the Prior:
both which being ended they car-
ried the Corps in Proceſſion into
the Quire, where the Altar was
hung with black, agreeable to the
Solemnity: Some Devotions
cuſto-

customary upon such occasions being performed, the Body was set in another Quire, behind that but now mentioned, where it continueth till preparations may be made befitting the Funeral of so great a Princess.

About this time the Count *de St. Aignan*, Son to the Duke of *St. Aignan* first Gentleman of the King of *France* his Bed-chamber, arrived at *London* in the quality of an *Envoy* Extraordinary from the most Christian King, and from thence went to *Hampton-Court*, where being introduced (by the Earl of *Bath*, Groom of his Majesties stool, and first Gentleman of his Bed-chamber, and Sir *Charles Cotterel* Mr. of the Ceremonies) to his audience; wherein in the behalf of his most Christian Master he condoled with the King and Queen, for the Death of the Queen-Mother. Being afterwards

An Envoy extraordinary from France to England.

nobly entertained agreeably to her Quality and Message, by the Right Honourable the Earl of *Bath*.

Instead of a Monument to her Majesty, take this Pedegree of the Royal Family.

The Pedigree of the Royal Family.

King *Henry* the Fourth of *France*, who acquired the stile of *Henry le Grand*, and Queen *Mary de Medices* her Parents.

King *Lewis* the thirteenth of *France* her Brother.

Henry Duke of Orleans her younger Brother.

Katherine Queen of Spain, and Christenne Dutchess of Savoy, her Sisters.

King *Lewis* the Fourteenth of *France*, her Nephew.

The Duke of Orleans her Son-in-Law.

Mary late Queen of *England*, Wife to King *Charles* the first King of *England*.

Charles James, who died.

Charles the Second, King of *England*, her Son.

James Duke of *York*, her Son.

His Son:
Edgar Duke of Cambridg, born Sept. 15. 1667.

His Daughter:
The Lady Mary, born April 30. 1662.
The Lady Anne, born Febr. 1664.

Mary Princess of *Orange*, dead.

Her Son, William of Nassau, Prince of Orange, born nine days after the decease of his father, Nov. 14. 1650.

The Princess *Elizabeth*, dead.

The Princess *Anna*, who died young.

The Princess *Sophia*, died young.

Henry Duke of *Gloucester*, dead.

Henrietta Dutchess of *Orleans*.

Who hath two Children.

Filiabitur Nomen Ejus.

Besides

Besides the Representations of her Majesty, we expect her Character drawn by an exact Pencil, and her Epitaph from both the Universities, who are preparing Poems suitable to her Funeral, particularly *Oxford*, sometime her Majesties Court in the late Wars.

It is remarkeable that her Majesty died on the *Tuesday*, and Sir *Edward Nicholas* on the *Wednesday*, the same week. That Honourable person having been Secretary of State to King *Charles* the first, and King *Charles* the second; relating formerly as Secretary to the late Duke of *Buckingham*, being of her Majesties particular opinion in the late Wars in all things, save (as the King said) in matters of Religion. The death of Sir Ed. Nicholas.

For it was her Majesties opinion and his, that the Parliament should not be exasperated in any thing wherein they could not be

come (it having been the imprudence of late time, in great managers of Affairs, that the people were provoked, when they could not be suppressed) and that there should have been no attempt upon the five Members, where there was not evidence enough to convict them, and power enough to take them.

After the War began, both advised the adjourning of the Parliament from *London* to some other place, as *Yorke* or *Oxford*, especially *Yorke*, where Sir *Edward* wished the Parliament had been called at first, by reason of the Loyalty of the Northern parts, and the ill affection and distemper of the Southern, which time had reduced to a temper; and distance had cooled to an accommodation. And in case all did not come according to the Kings command to them, to wait upon him, yet if the greater Number did, and the rest had

had continued in Arms againſt the King, that they at *Weſtminſter* ſhould be never owned by the King as a Parliament, and that the King ſhould never hearken to an accommodation, but upon condition, that this long Parliament was diſſolved.

And the Queen writes upon this point thus, I underſtand to day from *London*, that they will have no Ceſſation, and that they treat at the beginning of the two firſt Articles, which is of the Forts, Ships and Ammunition, and afterwards of the disbanding of the Army. Certainly I with a Peace more than any, and that with greater reaſon. But I would the disbanding of the perpetual Parliament firſt, and certainly the reſt will be eaſie afterwards. I do not ſay this of mine own head alone: for generally both thoſe who are for you, and againſt you in this Country, wiſh an end of it. And

I am certain, that if you do demand it at the first. In case it be not granted, *Hull* is ours and all *Yorkeshire*, which is a thing to be considered. And for my particular, if you make a Peace and disband your Army, before there is an end of this perpetual Parliament, I am absolutely resolved to go into *France*, not being willing to fall again into the hands of those people, being well assured, that if the power remain with them, that it will not be well for me in *England*. For the Honour of God, trust not your self in the hands of those people. And if ever you go to *London* before the Parliament be ended, or without a good Army, you are lost. I understand that the Propositions for the Peace must begin by disbanding the Army, if you consent to this you shall be lost: they having the whole power of the Militia,

have

have done and will do what they pleaſe.

This was the reaſon of the late Kings great confidence in Sir *Edward Nicholas*, permitting all his Declarations to be penned by him, and truſting him with his choiceſt Memorials, as theſe about the Treaty at *Uxbridge*.

Firſt, for Religion and Church Government, I will not go one jot farther than what is offered by you already.

2. And ſo for the Militia more than what ye have allowed by me, but even in that you muſt obſerve, that I muſt have free Nomination of the full half: as if the total number, *Scots* and all, be thirty, I will name fifteen; yet if they (I mean the *Engliſh* Rebels) will be ſo baſe as to admit of ten *Scots*, to twenty *Engliſh*, I am contented to name five *Scots* and ten *Engliſh*, and ſo proportionably to any num-

ber:

ber that shall be agreed upon.

3. As for gaining of particular persons besides security, I give you power to promise them Rewards for performed services, not sparing to engage for places, so they be not of great trust, or be taken away from honest men already in possession, but of as much profit as you will. With this last you are only to acquaint *Richmond*, *Southampton*, *Culpeper*, and *Hide*.

This was that Sir *Edward Nicholas*, to whom his Majesty concerning the intercepting and publishing his Letters, wrote in manner following, by which the Reader hath a farther Testimony of the great trust and confidence their Majesties reposed in him.

Nicholas,

HAving commanded your fellow Secretary to give you a full account, as well of our proceedings

ceedings here as resolutions; I will neither trouble you nor my self with repetitions: only for my self, I must desire you to let every one know, that no distresses of fortune whatsoever shall make me, by the grace of God, recede in any thing from those grounds I laid down to you, who were my Commissioners at *Uxbridge*, and which (I thank them) the Rebels have published in print. And though I could have wished their pains had been spared, yet I will neither deny that those things are mine, which they have set out in my name (only some words here and there are mistaken, and some Comma's misplaced, but not much material) nor as a good Protestant or honest man blush for any of those papers. Indeed as a discreet man, I will not justifie my self; and yet I would fain know him, who would be willing, that

the

the freedom of all his private Letters were publickly seen, as mine now have been. However, so that one clause be rightly understood, I care not much though the other take their fortune: it is concerning the mongrel Parliament. The truth is, that *Sussex* his factiousness at that time, put me out of patience, which made me freely vent my displeasure against those of his party to my Wife; and the intention of that phrase was, that his faction did what they could to make it come to that, by their raising and fomenting base Propositions. This is clearly evidenced by my following excuse to her for suffering those people to trouble her; the reason being to eschew those greater inconveniences which they had, and were more likely to cause here than there. I am now going to Supper, so I rest

Your most assured Friend,

Charles R.

An *Epicædium*
On the death of Her most
Serene Majesty

Henrietta Maria de *Bourbon*
Queen-Mother of *England*

And Daughter to the late most
puissant King
Henry le *Grand*
King of *France* and *Navar*.

Hence! and make room, all ye that weeping com
To read an Elogy, *or see a* Tomb.
But oh! what Poets *genius can devise*
For such a Tomb *a decent* Sacrifice.
Vain man! to mention what can ne're be writ
Since 'tis above the reach of Art *or* Wit.

The *Elogie*.

HEre lies the British Islands Nursing Mother
A Queen, *was never parallel'd by other.*

Happy

Happy that choice Regalio, *keeps in truſt*
The Royal Reliques, *and ſelected Duſt*
Of Her, whom Flatt'ry *knows not how to paint,*
Great Britains Queen, *&* Heavens *glorious* Saint
To her thoſe names of Queen *&* Saint *are given.*
As two moſt ſacred names of Earth *&* Heaven.
See! How the pious Marble *ſeems to weep,*
As being conſcious whatſoere doth keep
The Sacred Aſhes *of a* Queen *ſo good,*
Should be of greater worth than ſtone or wood.
And boaſting ſeems to ſay, her Name *will be*
An everlaſting Monument *to me.*
See! See! the day by Sable clouds *oreſpread,*
Portending Englands *Royal* Queen *is dead.*
See! How it ſhortens, ſtriving to retire,
The Queen *and* Autumn *ſeeming to expire,*
Bids Night *and* Nature *hang the* Univerſe
With black, due Obſequies *for ſuch a* Herſe.
She ne're was cruel *to exhauſt a* Tear,

All

All weeping was reserv'd to spend it here.
Those flattering Arts *which* Poets *use, to save*
Decaying reputations in the grave,
Are here but vain: for no Hyperbole
Can tell the World *how great her* Merits *be.*
And Chronicles *themselves can say no more*
Than what her Fame *hath spread about before.*
In whatsoever Land *she chanc'd to come*
She read the Men *and* Manners, *bringing home*
Their Wisdom, Vertue, *and their* Piety,
As if she went to conquer, *not to* see.
She knew all Nations *so, that one won'd* swear
She did not Live, *but was* Born *every where.*
And when she through this restless Globe *had past*
She dy'd, lest she should idle *grow at last.*
Great Queen *of* cares *and* crosses. Tosst & hurld
Through all the changes of a giddy World.
That World, *that's now concern'd t'have under-*
(stood
Death *durst approach so near to* Royal blood.

An Elogy.

A Queen, *to* Kings *and* Emperours *ally'd*,
Great Henry's *Daughter*, *and blest* Charles *his* Bride.
Yet did the envious Thistle *interpose*
'Twixt her French Lillies, *and our* English Rose.
Blest Queen, *thy mind maintain'd so calm a state*
As crown'd thee Empress *of thy self and fate.*
Angels now sing to thee, their Ayres divine
And joy in an applause *so great as thine.*
Who claim'd the Garland *by thy matchless life,*
Of a dear Mother, *and indulgent* Wife.
And having gain'd it, meekly now lay'st down
An Earthly Diadem, *for an* Heavenly Crown.
Thus you, Dear Queen, *a grateful subject have*
Who, what he ow'd your life, *hath paid your* grave.

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